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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1894.—TWELVE PAGES.

NOW FOR MORE SENSATIONS

STARTLING POLICE REVELATIONS EX-PECTED THIS WEEK.

THORNE BELIEVES THAT STEPHENSON WILL CONFESS-ME. GOFF UNUSUALLY RETICENT.

to with so much interest on the part of the peonie at large and so much apprehension by those officials of the Police Department who have been unfaithful to their obligations as the one to be The reluctant confession of for \$15,000, followed by the corroborative state ents wrung from John W. Reppenhagen by select Goff, left the case at a most sen sational stage. The money for the purchase of captaincy had been traced into Reppenchairman of the Executive Committee of the Democracy, whose leader, John R. Voorhis, was the Police Commissioner who made the appointment of Creeden to be a captain immediately the payment of the \$10,000 to Martin. The friends to secure the captaincy, Reppenhagen gid he had kept, with Martin's knowledge and

There was a great deal of speculation vesterday s to whether the money which Martin received with a confidence that the attempt to trace the money raised for Creeden's appointment into his hands would not be successful. The ex-Commissloper's two interviews with Creeden testified to by the latter before the committee, one just ious to and the other immediately after Cree den's appointment, in both of which Voorhi pointedly asked Creeden if there was any truth the rumors, that he had paid money to secure his appointment, were much commented upor yesterday and were looked upon as significant in view of the recent developments.

Rumors were numerous yesterday that more ice captains as well as others on the force were seeking opportunities to "squeal," and prove them to be the recipients of the bulk of blackmail fund. Mr. Goff was if anything re reticent than usual yesterday, and refused discuss the probable disclosures of the week of manner and expression during the last six or eight months were certain yesterday that he is on the eve of producing the most astonishing ex-William Travers Jerome, Mr. Goff's first as

stant, was seen at the Union Club last evening likely to happen this week he said that all he could my was that it was going to be "an busy week." He added: "If every line wake up does not result in plugging the buil'sthe public must not be disappointed. We call do our best to make the last days of the

Assistant District-Attorney John D. Lindsay, who draws the important indictments to be tried, ent his Sunday at work in his office in the new Criminal Court Building. The Impression was trong, from remarks dropped in the office, that his labors were upon papers which will be needed should the indictment of John Martin and Police Justice Voorhis be ordered.

Policeman Augustus J. Thorne, the indicted ward man of the convicted ex-Captain John T. Stephenson, was on post again yesterday, having been ordered back to duty after giving \$7,500 bail on Saturday. The news of Thorne's confession created almost as much excitement in the city as Creeden's, and, as he walked his beat yesterday in Hudson-st., between Canal and Leonard sts., he was pointed at by scores of men and boys knew him, and many well-dressed people of snew him, and many well-dressed people of both texes stopped to look at him, some of whom tried to engage him in conversation. Most of these he successfully avoided. He had greatly improved in appearance since his release from the Tombs and seemed like a man from whom a great load had been taken.

HE WAS INTIMIDATED, HE SAYS.

Thorne's confession is supposed to implicate most of the captains and acting captains under whom he has served since he became a policeman, in 1882. They are Captains Joseph B. Eakins, Jacob Siebert, John T. Stephenson, con-

Eakins, Jacob Siebert, John T. Stephenson, convicted on Thursday; Thomas M. Ryan, Maximilian Schmittberger, under indictment; Adam A. Cross, dismissed, and Acting Captains Willlam O'Toole and Norman Westervelt.

"I would have done it before," he said to a reporter, yesterday, "if I had not been intimidated. Captain Stephenson said to me: 'Are you going to squeal and brand yourself as an informer throughout the department?"

Thorne is possessed of a settled belief that Stephenson will be the next man to make a confession, and that he will make a clean breast of it when he does. Thorne's confession is understood to relate to the collection of money from policy-shops and poolrooms in the precinct, and that he was able to give the amount of money which each was required to pay. He save a complete list of these, and also the names and addresses of the merchants from whom he collected money, the privileges they paid for, and to whom he turned over the money.

When asked yesterday where he thought the bulk of this money ultimately went. Thorne said: "Stephenson will tell where it went."

bulk of this money ultimately went. Thorne said:
"Stephenson will tell where it went." WESTERVELT AN EXCEPTION.

There is little doubt that in the list of captains under whom Thorne served as ward man he has implicated every man except Westervelt. When urged to say yesterday what captains he had referred to in his confession as guilty of exterting money, he replied: "I can't say a thing about that. I will say this, though, and that is Norman Westervelt is an honest man." Westervelt is now the acting captain at the Leonard.

Leonard-st. station.

Thome is believed to have borne down particularly hard upon Captain Siebert, now in the Union Market Precinct. All but Westervelt are said to have been eager recipients of any sort of blood-money that could be extorted, and some of them exhibited an offensively greedy disposition.

The indicted policeman spoke frequently yesterday of the great difference in the treatment

The indicted policeman spoke frequently yesterday of the great difference in the treatment which he received and which was accorded to stephenson in the Tombs.

They put me in a small, dark, badly ventified cell, while Stephenson has one of the finest rooms in the prison, and he has all the attention and consideration he could wish, with the best to eat the market has. When my old mother came to see me yesterday they searched her as if she was a convict."

SCHMITTBERGER NOT PLEASED. Captain Schmittberger was a good deal irriated yesterday by the report that Thorne's ssion had implicated him. He said: "If Officer Thorne has implicated me in his confeson as having been guilty of apy wrong-doing. ceiving of bribes or extortion while I was capain of the Leonard-st. station-house, I de-counce him as a liar, and say that he should indicted again for perjury. If he walked this station-house (West Third-st.) now I fe that I know of, and examined his pictures biblished in a morning paper to see if I knew is face, and failed to recognize it. The scountries never had a detail from me, as he was may a patrolman when I was the captain in the capt

officer that all the time I was in command of that precinct Thorne was absent, owing to sickness. I was only there ten weeks, going on days. that precinct Thorne was absent, owing to sick-ness. I was only there ten weeks, going on duty on December 20, 1892, and leaving early in February. Now, that disposes of that case, I think, and pretty effectually, too."
"How about the published statement that you will probably go before the Lexow Committee and make some startling reveiations?" asked the re-

The fact is, I cannot understand how it that ever since the investigation of t Police Department has been going on my name has been constantly dragged in without cause. One thing you may say emphatically for me. and that is that there is no danger of my running away. I have always stood and fought my enemies, face to face, and propose to do so now."

Captain Eakins, of the Mercer-st, station, said yesterday that he had no fears of Thorne's confession inviting him. confession injuring him. He laughed at the idea of a man, whom he barely remembered, being able to connect him with irregularities. "I certainly never gave him any orders that would justify him in levying blackmail," said

The man was at Leonard-st station when I , and he was there when I left," was all Captain Siebert would say yesterday of ne. Captain Ryan refused to talk about the

Thorne. Captain Ryan refused to talk about the confession, and Acting Captain Westervelt said he felt sure that Thorne had not been able to injure him in anything he had told. The duty of the Lexow Committee, in view of the monstrous confessions and disclosures of the last week, is imperative in the eyes of all honest and law-abiding citizens. There should be no thought of an adjournment until every man who has been a Police Commissioner in recent years has been alled to the witness-chair and exambase over carefully the applications for pardon or has been a Police Commissioner in recent years has been called to the witness-chair and examined by Recorder-elect Goff. Especially should Commissioners Martin and Sheehan and ex-Commissioners Voorhis and MacLean be summoned at once. If their records are clear, they may aid in throwing light upon the guilt of others. Superintendent Byrnes should also be called and altered the generating to found in the committee. lowed the opportunity to furnish the committee and to reveal to the public the vast amount of knowledge he must have acquired regarding the blackmailing villany which has honeycombed the department. Then there are Inspectors Williams and McLaughlin. These smirched officials should not be overlooked in the excitement and crush of It is of crucial importance that John W. Goff should examine and cross-examine all these men and some others who might be named, before he assumes his new duties. The competition of the competition. the last hours of the committee's and some others who might be handled therefore sit Saturdays and Mondays during the brief remainder of the year, and use every moment possible in unearthing the diabolical rascality which has run riot in this town for years. One of the rumored revelations of the coming week is the confession of a captain said to have

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST GILL IT IS NOW SAID THAT HE HAS BEEN ANNOYING THE ROSENTHAL FAMILY BY WATCH-ING THEIR HOUSE.

paid \$19,000 for his place.

Another development has taken place within the last three days in the story of the alleged persecution of Miss Hannah Rosenthal by Policeman Gill, of the Fifth-st. station, and another charge has been added to the offence with which Miss Rosenthal charged the officer before the Lexow

Rosenthal is the daughter of a wealthy jeweller was brought before Justice Simms in the Esse Market Police Court in the morning after her arrest, the Judge completely exonerated her of th thal appeared before the Lexow Committee and heard by the Police Board on Wednesday next.

Yesterday Mr. Rosenthal, the father of the girl arrested, went to Police Headquarters and asked to see Inspector Williams, who has charge of the could not take action to stop the law as previous three nights, he said, Gill had been watching his home and shadowing every one who came out of it. Miss Rosenthal was afraid to go out and the whole household was kept in a state of terror, not knowing what Gill might do if any one of them ventured into the street. Gill was first seen about the house, Mr. Rosenthal said, about 6 p. m. on Thursday. He was in citizen's clothes, and was standing on the opposite side of the street watching the door. He remained there until 8 o'clock, occasionally walking to the corner of the street, where he chatted to the policeman on post, and going at intervals into a barroom within sight of the house. Finally at 8 o'clock, Mr. Rosenthal seeing the nervous state into which his daughter had been thrown by watching the man, declined to allow any of his family to look out of the door or window again. He therefore was not able to say what time Gill went away.

On the next night (Friday), at 7 o'clock, Gill was again seen in the same position, and the annoyance was again repeated on Saturday night. On that night, Mr. Rosenthal, desiring to see whether Gill was really giving his attention to his dwelling and its occupants, tested the fact by enveloping himself in a big uister, and walking quickly out. Gill at once abandoned his easy position against the railing of the house opposite, and followed Rosenthal round the corner to First-ave, and for half a block along the avenue. At that point, Mr. Rosenthal, having satisfied himself of the officer's intentions, turned about and went home, without addressing him.

Early on the following morning he went to the Fifth-st, station to complain of Gill's conduct. The sergeant on duty at the desk refused to receive the complaint, referring Mr. Rosenthal to Acting Captain Wiegand, who promised to make an investigation. It was learned yesterday that Gill is assigned to

Acting Captain Wiegand, who promised to make an investigation.

It was learned yesterday that Gill is assigned to the special duty of collecting evidence against disorderly houses in his precinct, and clearing the streets in that precinct of disorderly characters. This duty is done by an officer in piain clothes at This duty is done by an officer in piain clothes at thight, and, owing to its peculiar character, it would be easy for the officer doing it, who in this case is Gill, to be absent from his post for several hours at a time without the knowledge of his commanding officer.

Gill reported for duty at 6 p. m. yesterday, at his station-house. To a reporter, who told him of the charges of annoyance made by Mr. Rosenthal against him, he simply replied:

"I don't want to make no statement."

THE FALLEN POLICE CAPTAIN.

Ex-Captain John T. Stephenson spent the best part of yesterday, his first Sunday in the Tombs, in the counsel-room. His brother-in-law, Captain in the counsel-room. His brother-in-law, Captain Donald Grant, called on him about il o'clock, and remained with him until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Sergeant Chapman, of the West Sixty-eighth-st, station, called also, and remained an nour or two. Mr. Hillman, his attorney, also had a conference with the ex-Captain. The prisoner refused to even receive the cards of newspaper men. None of his visitors would discuss Thorne's confession, or make any comments on the ex-Captain's case.

case. Shortly before 6 o'clock he was taken back to his cell, No. 3, in old Murderers' Row.

A BABY BOY BADLY BURNED.

HE HAD BEEN LEFT ALONE BY HIS MOTHER, WHO WENT SHOPPING.

Mrs. Joseph Stablo, the wife of an Italian laborer, went out snopping yesterday morning in the little grocery stores near the tenement-house No. 502 East Seventy-first-st., in which the Stables live. She left her two bables, a boy aged two and a girl a little over a year old, locked in her room on the ground floor, forgetting all about the stove being in dangerous proximity to the children. Half an hour after Mrs. Stablo left home people in the upper floors of the tenement heard childish shrieks of pain coming from the room. One of the women went downstairs and smelled burning clothes. She called to her husband, and he dashed the door in. The Stablos' baby boy lay on the uncarpeted floor, his clothing a mass of flames. He was carried out and flannel were seton from his body. Then oll and flannel were seton from his body. Then oll and flannel were seton from his body. Then oll and flannel were seton from his body. Then oll and flannel were setoned and a messenger was sent to the East Sixtycured and a messenger was sent to the East Sixtycured and serventh-st. police station to procure an ambulance. The child was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, but the doctors there thought that his injuries would prove fatal. her two babies, a boy aged two and a girl a little

A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER'S MISTAKE.

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 16.-Frank Gates, a well-known engineer on the Consolidated Road, was brought to his home here this morning sufwas brought to his home here this morning suffering from serious internal injuries. While his
train was passing through Milford early this
morning Gates thought he saw the lights of a
train on the track ahead of him. The signal was
train on the track ahead of him. The signal was
set clear for Gates's train, but the engineer
set clear for Gates's train, but the engineer
thought that the signalman had made a mistake.
He jumped from his cab and struck an abutment
with considerable force and was rendered unconscious. The lights which Gates saw belonged to
scious. The lights which Gates saw belonged to
a train which was on another track. Gates's freman brought the train to this city.

AN APPLICATION SOON TO BE MADE TO TWO EXAMINERS SHOT BY A CLERK, WHO GOVERNOR FLOWER.

CLEMENCY THE PEOPLE WOULD NOT STAND-CONTROLLER ROBERTS'S VISIT TO MR. MORTON-SUGGESTIONS FROM AS-

Albany, Dec. 16.-Roswell P. Flower's three years' term as Governor of the State of New-

not even acquainted with Ross, but in the public interest he ought not to be permitted to escape the punishment. Shea attacked the State—he

everywhere. One man to whom it was presented

Legislature. In the course of the week which has just passed, the heads of all the State de-partments and bureaus here have received a note from Mr. Morton requesting them to sens him a summary of the operations of their par-of the State government in the year 1894. A flood of information regarding the State him a summary of the operations of their part of the State government in the year 1894. A flood of information regarding the State bureaus, commissions and departments has therefore been pouring into Mr. Morton's library at Ellershe, and is now being slowly digested by the coming Executive of the State. In addition Mr. Morton solicited a visit from James A. Roberts, who, holding the position of State Controller, must be considered as Mr. Morton's Secretary of the Treasury. There is reason to think that Mr. Morton wished to have a talk with Controller Roberts about the unpropitious appearance of the State's cashbox. The decline of the State's revenues from its indirect taxanion laws the present year to the amount of \$1,668,000, has caused a hole in the State Treasury which is not relished by any of its financial officers. Mr. Roberts visited Mr. Morton on Friday, and set forth to him all the facis he knew about the weak condition of the State's finances. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morton, while listening to this talk of Mr. Roberts, remembered his own action in his letter accepting the Republican numination for Governor, in which he commented severely upon the action of the Democratic Executives of the State's expenses in this direction from \$67,000 in 1882, the close of the administration of the Republican Governor, Alonzo B. Cornell, to \$1,027,654.31 at the Leginning of 1894. There is the point of attack if Mr. Morton should decide to adopt a policy of retreachment.

Controller Roberts reported to Mr. Morton that

Morton should decide to adopt a policy of retrementation. Controller Roberts reported to Mr. Morton that one cause of the State's present financial difficulty is that the Democratic State administrations of late years, in order to make a show of a decreased State tax-rate, despite the extravalgance of a Democratic State Legislature, had taken \$1,000,000 raised as a surplus fund by Controller Davenport (Rep.) in 1882, and also had used \$2,200,000 which came from the United States Government during Governor Hill's administration as part of the direct tax refund. This skinning of the State Treasury by the Democratic State administration and the decrease in the receipts from the indirect taxes caused by the hard times had left the State Treasury in its present deplorable condition. Mr. Roberts said he had been compelled to borrow nearly \$4,000,000 to pay demands upon the State Treasury. This money would all come back into the Treasury when the taxes were paid in the spring, but meanwhile the State would have to pay its obligations with borrowed money. Naturally Controller Roberts expersed the opinion to Mr. Morton that the most stringent economy was fiscessary in carrying on the State government or there would be a large increase of the State tax rate.

Hamilton Fish, who seems to be prospering in his candidacy for the high office of Speaker of the Assembly, has arrived here with his family, leased and occupied the house of Grange Lard, one of the handsomest in Albany. Speaking on the subject of the deficit in the State Treasury to-day, Mr. Fish said: "If I were Governor Morton I should advocate an increase of the rate of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealthy men under the inheritance tax law. The chief loss of revenue is in that direction. We might well have graduated inheritance and succession tax; and I think it a just principle. We ought also to reduce greatly the cost of running the State Government. It is perfectly preposferous, for instance, that it should cost \$254,000 to maintain the public buildings Controller Roberts reported to Mr. Morton that

TRAGEDY IN A BANK.

COMMITS SUICIDE

ton, remittance clerk in the Citizens' State Bank of this city, this morning shot and seriously Cromwell, of Minneapolis, respectively superintendent and inspector of the Fiderity and Casualty Company of New-York City, and then committed suicide, shooting himself through the head in the private office of the bank, at Firstave, and Main-st.

There was a shortage in the bank accounts of \$500, and this caused the act. The shortage dates from last July. On the 19th of that month four \$500 checks passed into the Citizens' Bank. Only three of those checks have ever been accounted for. The first the cashier of the bank, C. R. Hannon, knew of the matter was about the middle of August, when his book keeper, Mr. Roff, called his attention to the fact that there was a difference of \$500 between Stock Yards Bank of South Omaha. The Citizens' Bank had \$500 charged up to the South Omaha bank which the latter had failed to give credit for. Inquiry was at once made of all the matter, and an investigation was made. The whole matter was checked over without locating

items of \$500 each had passed through the hands of the receiving teller. Three of these items The other item, it was found, had gone from the receiving teller into the hands of Mr. Huntington the remittance clerk. His records showed that the Item had been charged to the South Omaha bank, and that the check had been sent spondence with the South Omaha Bank followed, developing the statement from the latter bank that it had never been advised of the receipt of

that it had never been advised of the receipt of this item. Huntington's records show of this item as a cashier's check.

The discount clerk, Mr. Buckman, was sent to Omaha to ascertain from the First National Bank whether a cashier's check had been issued by the Union Stock Yards Bank at the date of the check in question, July 12, and not recurred. The record of the South Omaha Bank tho ved three items of \$500, issued on the date men is red, and still out. All these were traced, and were found not to come near Council Bioffs. A further delay was made in the hope hat the item might have been missent in the mail, and

his desk talking with another cierk, who was at work. Huntington walked to the front of the hank from behind the wire screen and went into the back room. It seems that he first went to the drawer of one of the receiving tellers. Mr. Spooner, and took from the drawer a 44-alibre Coit's revolver. He went with the other men into the rear office, and the inquiry which had been begun the previous day was resumed.

It was just it o'clock when the conference between Huntington, the bank officials and Messrs. Hayden and Cromwell began. Huntington was asked regarding the money he borrowed from his sister and he replied that the amount was about \$100. Asked what was his disposition of this money, he said it was none of the other men's business. Cromwell, who did most of the talking with Huntington, reglied sharply that that was not the kind of thing they came here for, that it was worse than useless for Huntington to talk that way and they wanted no more of it. Huntington became excited and anary, and leaning forward rapped on the table and said.

"You can't come here and buildoze me. I won't have it."

Hayden interfered and succeeded in calm-Mr. Hayden interfered and successed in calming him. For five minutes or so the conversation proceeded. Huntington said he deposited about \$30 in the bank here before going away on his vacation, and took the remainder with him. Hayden asked him the question:

"You said to us yesterday that you had received from your brother in New-York on a check which you had drawn on this bank \$35 or \$40.000.

ceived from your brother in New-1018 in a check which you had drawn on this bank \$35 or \$40°.

Huntington answered, "Yes."

"Then," said Hayden, "how is it that your bank account shows that between July 20 and August 7 only two checks were cashed, and the amounts of these were \$25 and \$50°. Neither of these amounts agree with the amount of the check given your brother. Which of these checks cauld that have been?

When these words were speken the party wis arranged about a small table. Cromwell fusing Huntington. Hayden had turned toward Huntington. Hennan had just been called into the outer office. As Mr. Hayden asked the question above given. Edmundson started for the door. The interview was becoming painful for him, He had steadfastly declared that Huntington child not be the guilty person. Huntington's replies and explanations were not clear and satisfactory. He left his chair and started for the other side of the room. He had recovered from his caper of a few moments before, and appeared perfectly caim, although apparently excited. Hayden and Cromwell supposed Huntington was going to the washroom closet. Conversation for the time was suspended. Huntington, however, stepped by Hayden and pulled a revolver from his pocket. Before Edmundson had reached the door Huntington placed the weapon close to Cromwell's head and fired. Cromwell was entirely unprepared for the attack. The builet struck the right side of the neck, passing through behind the windpipe, and lodged in the left side of the neck.

Assembly, a merived here with his family, leased paragraph and indeed in the State Treasury to-day, Mr. Fish said: "If I were Governor Morton I should advocate an increase of the rate of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of revenue is in that different and the state of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of revenue is in that different and the state of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of revenue is in that different and the state of the spin of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of revenue is in that different and the spin of taxation imposed upon the heirs of wealth loss of revenue is in that different and the spin of the state of the spin of the spin of the state of the spin of the state of the spin of Huntington then turned his weapon on

had the direction of the bullets been slightly different. As it was, the shattered arm is the most serious injury. The bullet which entered the wrist split it nearly its entire length. Mr. Hayden received the calls of newspaper men and

Hayden received the calls of newspaper men and talked freely. Cromwell, after recovering from the effects of the drug, was very weak and in considerable pain, but to-night was sitting up in bed and able to talk.

After the shooting the scene at the bank was a pathetic one. The family of Huntington was at once informed, and in a short time the aged father and mother arrived in a carriage. Mrs. Huntington was overwhelmed with grief, and desired to go to the room where the youth lay dead on the floor, but friendly hands prevented and she was taken away. The old father fell on his knees by the side of the suicide and, clasping one bloodless hand and in a voice choking with sobs, prayed for forgiveness for his erring son. Huntington was found lying on his back on the floor, with the blood running from the wound in his head. A heavy pall of smoke filled the room, and the chairs were upset. He never regained consciousness, and died at 1 o'clock where he had fallen.

A VERY MEAN TOWN IN HIS VIEW,

OPINION OF NEW-YORK ENTERTAINED BY A PHILADELPHIAN ARRESTED BY MISTAKE FOR REGGING-AN APOLOGY FROM THE BENCH.

Lemuel Schultz, of No. 21 South Seventeenth-st., Philadelphia, a well-dressed man, with only one leg, was taken before Justice Hogan, in the Jeffern Market Court, yesterday morning by Policeman Cosgrove, of the West Thirtleth-st. station, on a charge of begging on Broadway. "I saw this man, said Cosgrove, "go up to three men on Broadway ning and speak to them. I was right behind other. Every one of them turned away and hurried off. I arrested him." Well, young man," asked Justice Hogan, "what

have you got to say to the charge this officer makes

have you got to say to the charge this other makes against you?"

"What charge?" asked the young man, coolly.

"That of begging on Broadway this morning, said the Justice.

"Begging" chouted the prisoner. "Well, I like that. What would I want to beg for?"

So saying, he reached into his pocket and pulled out a big roll of bills.

"This is the meanest town I ever was in," continued the prisoner, "I only came on from Philadelphia yesterday, and this morning on Broadway I went up to a young man to ask him a question. He hurried away without giving me a chance to say more than Please." I tried again, but with no better luck. They all ran from me as if I had the plague. And then, to add to my trouble, I am arrested." What did you want to ask these people?" asked

"where Deimonico's was." said the Philadelphian, distince Hogan then apologized for the mistake the policeman had made, which, he added, was only natural, and discharged the prisoner. Mr. Schultz was told where he could get breakfast, and left the courtroom. He refused to say where he was staying in this city. wanted to know," said the Philadelphian,

GENERAL HARRISON'S WISHES.

UNWILLING TO LEAD THE REPUBLICAN ARMY AGAIN, BUT READY TO RESPOND TO DUTY'S CALL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—George W. Turner, ditor of "The New-York Recorder," has been in the city two days in close consultation with ex-President Harrison. He said last night, just before aving here for New-York, that he had come to Indianapolis to confer with Mr. Harrison, and the of his possible nomination by the Republic invention in 1896 was discussed. He made

prefer to remain at his home here in Indianapoli and practise law. He needs no vindication, for he last two years have abundantly vindicated inim and his policy, and for him to undergo the rying ordeal of a Presidential campaign with its ubsequent turmell and trouble would be a severe lardship. Any report to the effect that he has lossifively prohibited the use of his name as a 'residential candidate is untrue. It would not be he first time that he has sacrinced himself for the unterest of the country. He has his own favorite or favorites for the position, who will be loyally upported by him when the time comes for cition."

when asked if this last sentence did not admit of the deduction that Mr. Harrison would decline to enter the race, and would before the convention meets publicly announce his preference among the candidates, Mr. Turner responded:

"It would admit of that deduction, but I would not wish to be unted as making it.

Mr. Turner would not say whether Mr. Harrison had positively declined to be a candidate. It seems he will not be a candidate unless great pressure is brought to bear upon him.

ALMOST MADE A FUNERAL NECESSARY.

TWO MEN TRIED TO DRIVE AN UNDERTAKER'S WAGON ACROSS CAR TRACKS WITH A CAR DANGEROUSLY NEAR, AND

FAILED MISERABLY. Charles Lockett and Alonzo Jennings undertook to drive an undertaker's wagon across the tracks of the Union Railway Company, at Third-ave. near One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st., yesterday afternoon before an approaching car. As a result they oth walked home. Both men are employed by James Duffy & Sons, undertakers, at No. 1,872 Thirdave. Jennings lives with his employer, while Lock-ett lives at No. 209 East One-hundred-and-eighty-They were in a light wagon, and had been ninth-st. They were in a light wagon, and has seed driving north alongside of trolley-car No. 62, in charge of Michael Wall, of No. 2,376 Bathgate-ave. When near One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st. Jensens, who had the reins, drew ahead of the car about ten feet, and attempted to cross in front. The horse got over safely, but the hub of the front wheel struck an elevated railway pillar, and both men were thrown forward over the dash-

from theel struck an elevated railway pillar, and both men were thrown forward over the dash-board, but out of the way of the car, which despite the efforts made to stop it by Wall, cut the body of the wagon in two. The wheels were not injured at all. When the car stopped, the horse broke loose and ran up the avenue for four blocks before being castured.

Jennings and Lockett were both cut about the head, and Jennings was unconscious. Policeman Thompson, of the East One-hundred-and-sixtleth-six station, sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, to the Harlem Hospital, but before its arrival Jennings had revived, and both men had their injuries attended to at a nearby drugstore. Wall was arrested and will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court this morning.

AN ENGINEER'S HEROISM.

HE BRAVELY STANDS BY HIS POST AND SAVES

FORTY LIVES AT THE RISK OF HIS OWN. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Dec. 16.-The Stevens Col-Hery, in West Pittston, operated by Jenkins & Co., was the scene of considerable excitement at a late hour last night. Shortly after 11 o'clock the engineer, Thomas Lloyd, discovered that the engine-house was on fire. He made an effort to ex-tinguish the flames with a few buckets of water, but was unsuccessful. The structure was very dry and the fire made rapid headway. Lloyd was alone in the building at the time, and he remembered that there were forty-six men in the mine without losing any time, he ran to the telephone and gave the alarm in the mine. The footman at the bottom of the shaft told the miners to throw down their tools and get on the cage as quickly as possible. By this time the flames had surrounded the engineer on all sides. He patiently awaited the signal to hoist the men to the surface. At last he got the signal and brought up the cage with lightning speed. Eighteen men were aboard. The carriage was then returned to the mine for the second load of human freight. On this trip ten men were brought up. The side of the building now collapsed and the burning timber fell all around the brave engineer, who still held the lever.

At last the remaining men got on the cage, and in a few minutes all were brought to the surface safely. The engineer fainted from the excitement and exhaustion, but was quickly rescued by the members of the local fire department, who had now reached the scene. He was badly burned about the face and hands, but will recover. The fire caused damage to property amounting to about \$3,000. Without losing any time, he ran to the telephone

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one issue in Southern politics-the race question Republican policies never had a fair hearing, and this was because the party was the negro party. Democratic policies were blindly and unintelligently followed because the party was the white men's party. Various centrifugal forces were gradually evolved, such as the industrial move ment for the development of the mining and manufacturing resources of the South, the discontent of the agricultural classes arising from low prices of staples, an uprising of the younger generation of voters against brigadier drillmas ters, and a recoil of public conscience against frauds; but all these tendencies toward the disruption of the Democracy were counteracted by

the race question.

Now, what has happened recently in the South has been a marked reduction in the potency of this centripetal force. This has come about in position to organize in defence of their political rights, and, either from discouragement or from a conviction that they have no chance of success. they are taking less interest every year in elections; and consequently the whites have greater confidence than formerly in their ability to keep the control of their local and State government in their own hands. The Southern Democrat he talked about the evils of negro domination; he knows the weakness of the blacks and is only half in earnest about it now. Moreover, he is weary of the race question and anxious to have it taken out of Southern politics so that parties can divide on National policies. If he be a Proposed to free silver as a matter of principle, he desires to vote on those questions when he goes to the polls, instead of registering year after year a white ballot against negro domination, and sary or particularly scandalous cheating on his side. The repeal of the Federal Election laws has removed what he regarded, whether rationally or unreasonably, as a standing menace of the reopening of the race question. It has imparted a powerful impulse to the various centrifugal forces which have been mentioned, and the first decided break in the solid South has followed. All these influences are illustrated in the poli-

ties of North Carolina. There has been an in-

dustrial movement here of rapidly increasing importance. For example, there are now in the spread agricultural discontent and unrest, which cotton. The farming classes, being heavily in year, have been in a state of revolt against exist ing conditions. They have been organizing in farmers' alliances, clamoring for Populist legislation against railways and corporations, and agitating for free silver on the theory that cheap and discredited money would help the debtor classes. Then, too, there has been a revolt on the part of young, ambitious and restless against old-school party leaders and the despotism of a political machine which had absolute control over nominations and elections. To this has been added a recoil among Republicans and Democrats alike against trickery and dishonesty in registration and elections as demoralizing practices unworthy of the South. Until the Federal Election laws were repealed dread of negro government was strong enough to prevent the disruption of the Democracy. When the State politicians could no longer make use of the socalled force legislation as a means of terrorizing timorous voters, the revolution came with a rush A coalition movement, in which Republicans and Populists were joint partners, swept the State. The Democracy lost the two higher courts, six out of nine Congressmen, the Legislature and two United States Senators. If the fusion movement can survive the vicissitudes of the next two years, the State may be carried against the Democracy in the next Presidential election. Passing now from the consideration of causes

to immediate results, I may dismiss the approaching Senatorial elections with brief comments, Senator Ransom's seat for the long term has been apportioned to the Populists, and there is only one candidate, the chairman of the State Committee, Marion Butler. He will be undoubtedly elected Senator, and, while his position on the tariff question is uncertain, it is expected that he will vote with the Republicans at Washington on the question of reorganizing the Senate. There are seven candidates on the Republican side for the short-term Senatorship, of whom five are from the western counties, one from the central section and one from the east. Of the western candidates James J. Mott and J. C. Pritchard are the most prominent, with A. E. Holton, H. G. Ewart and J. M. Brower as substitutes. Mr. Pritchard received a complimentary nomination for United States Senator when there was no chance of electing him, and his name was frequently mentioned during the recent canvass as a candidate for the office. Mr. Mott is a strong man who is regarded as the natural Republican leader in the western counties. Mr. Holton, like Mr. Pritchard, is one of the younger men in the party and was chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Ewart and Mr. Brower are ex-Congressmen. Mr. Dockery has been a candidate for Governor and Consul-General at Rio, and may be a compromise choice. Ex-Judge D. L. Russell, of Wilmington, is an eloquent speaker and a man of great force of character. Sectional considerations will be urged against him, since, like Mr. Butler, he represents the eastern countles, and he will have, moreover, few delegates in the Republican caucus. The Populist caucus will stand for the eastern and central counties, while the Republican caucus will be recruited mainly from the western or white section of the State.

The Speakership has been assigned to the Republicans, and there is no probability that there will be any faction controversy over the State offices. One of the leading Populists to be provided for with a railway commissionership, or anything else he may claim, is S. O. Wilson. Like Mr. Butler, he was a Democrat, but broke away from the party and joined first the farmers' movement and finally the Populists. His activity as an organizer subjected him to malignant persecution. He was charged with organizing a secret society known as Gideon's Band and was prosecuted under laws enacted for the suppression of Ku Klux and similar associations. The authorities soon ascertained that, while it was possible to convict him by jury-fixing, they had made serious mistake, and were exciting the resentment of the Populists. They preferred to abandon the prosecution without trial after payment